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VERIFICATION OF TRANSLATION



I, Kazuhira Watanabe, state that I am fluent in the English language and in the Japanese language. I hereby verify that the attached English language translation of the Japanese language patent application entitled HEATER AND CATALYTIC CONVERTER is a true and correct translation to the best of my knowledge and belief.

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Signed this 31st day of May, 1994.

By Kazuhira Watanabe

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This is to certify that the annexed is a true copy of the following application as filed with this Office.

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Application Number:	Patent Application No. 305430/1990
Applicant(s):	NGK INSULATORS, LTD.

August 21, 1991

Commissioner,
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Wataru FUKAZAWA (seal)

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

November 9, 1990

Satoshi Uematsu, Esq.
Commissioner,
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1. Title of the Invention:
Heater and Catalytic Converter

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2. Number of Claims: 8

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6. List of the attached documents:

(1) Specification	1 copy
(2) Drawings	1 copy
(3) Duplicate of Application Form	1 copy
(4) Power of Attorney	1 note

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S P E C I F I C A T I O N

1. TITLE OF THE INVENTION

Heater and Catalytic Converter

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2. SCOPE OF THE CLAIM FOR PATENT

(1) A heater comprising (a) a honeycomb structure having a number of passages, (b) an adsorbent mainly composed of zeolite, coated on the honeycomb structure and (c) at least two electrodes for electrification of the honeycomb structure, fixed to the honeycomb structure, in which heater a gas is allowed to flow through the passages in the honeycomb structure and heated.

(2) A heater comprising (a) a honeycomb structure having a number of passages, (b) an adsorbent-catalyst composition coated on the honeycomb structure, comprising an adsorbent composed mainly of zeolite and a catalyst component loaded on the adsorbent and (c) at least two electrodes for electrification of the honeycomb structure, fixed to the honeycomb structure, in which heater a gas is allowed to flow through the passages in the honeycomb structure and heated.

(3) A heater according to Claim 1 or 2, wherein a resistance-adjusting means is provided between the electrodes.

(4) A heater according to Claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein the zeolite is a high-silica zeolite having a Si/Al ratio of 40 or more.

(5) A heater according to Claim 2, 3 or 4, wherein the adsorbent-catalyst composition comprises (a) a high-silica zeolite having a Si/Al ratio of 40 or more, ion-exchanged with at least one noble metal selected from Pt, Pd, Rh, Ir and Ru and (b) a heat-resistant oxide containing at least one noble metal selected from Pt, Pd, Rh, Ir and Ru.

(6) A heater according to Claim 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5, wherein the honeycomb structure is obtained by shaping a raw material powder into a honeycomb form, followed by sintering.

(7) A heater according to Claim 3, 4, 5 or 6, wherein the resistance-adjusting means takes a form of a slit or slits.

(8) A catalytic converter comprising a main monolith catalyst and a heater provided upstream or downstream of the main monolith catalyst or between the main monolith catalysts, said heater being in accordance with Claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7.

3. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[Technical Field]

The present invention relates to a heater of electrical heating type comprising a honeycomb structure and an

adsorbent (composed mainly of zeolite) coated on the honeycomb structure, and also relates to a catalytic converter.

The above heater can be employed as heaters for domestic use, such as hot air heaters, or as industrial heaters, such as preheaters used for control of automobile exhaust gas. The above catalytic converters can be employed for purification of automobile exhaust gas.

[Prior Art]

Catalytic converters used for purification of automobile exhaust gas or the like must be heated to a certain temperature or higher in order to exhibit their catalytic activities. Accordingly, when they are not sufficiently heated as in the start-up of automobile, it is necessary to heat them.

As the technique for heating a catalytic converter, there is known, for example, a technique proposed in Japanese Utility Model Application Laid-Open No. 67609/1988. This document discloses a catalytic converter comprising (a) a ceramic monolith catalyst and (b) an electrically heatable metal monolith catalyst provided upstream of the ceramic monolith catalyst (a) in close vicinity thereto, consisting of a metal carrier and alumina coated thereon.

Of the harmful compounds (hydrocarbon, CO and NO_x)

present in automobile exhaust gases, particularly hydrocarbon produce photochemical smog (oxidant); accordingly, regulation therefor has been tightened, and proposals have been made to purify the hydrocarbon discharged in a large amount at the engine start-up, by the utilization of the adsorbability of zeolite. For example, there has been proposed apparatuses for purification of automobile exhaust gas, arranged in the exhaust gas system of automobile, which comprise (a) a purification catalyst and (b) an adsorbent (e.g. zeolite) or a catalyst-loading adsorbent provided upstream of the purification catalyst (a) [reference is made to, for example, Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open Nos. 75327/1990, 173312/1990 and 135126/1990].

Further, an adsorbent comprising a metal carrier and zeolite coated thereon is disclosed in Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 126937/1990.

[Problems to Be Solved by the Invention]

However, the catalytic converter disclosed in Japanese Utility Model Application Laid-Open No. 67609/1988, which consists of a metal monolith catalyst as a preheater and a main monolith catalyst, has a problem that it is difficult to purify hydrocarbons in exhaust gas, at the start-up of engine.

With the apparatus for purification of automobile

exhaust gas arranged in the exhaust gas system of automobile (disclosed in Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 75327/1990), comprising a purification catalyst and an adsorbent (e.g. zeolite) provided upstream of the purification catalyst, even if hydrocarbon is adsorbed by the adsorbent provided upstream of the purification catalyst, the hydrocarbon is desorbed from the adsorbent with the warm-up of engine; as a result, a considerable amount of hydrocarbon passes through the purification catalyst which is not yet heated sufficiently, without being burnt.

Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 173312/1990 discloses a technique comprising a main exhaust gas passage containing a catalyst and a by-pass passage containing an adsorbent, in which technique an exhaust gas is passed through the by-pass passage during the start-up of engine, using a switching means and, when the temperature of the exhaust gas has reached the working temperature of the catalyst provided in the main passage, the exhaust gas is passed through the catalyst of the main passage using the switching means. With this technique, a complicated mechanism is required to enable the switching from the by-pass passage to the main passage when the catalyst in the main passage has been heated sufficiently; moreover, the amount of an exhaust gas passing through the catalyst of the

main passage without being purified, before the catalyst is heated sufficiently, cannot be neglected.

In the apparatus for purification of automobile exhaust gas arranged in the exhaust gas system of automobile (disclosed in Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 135126/1990), comprising a purification catalyst and an adsorbent containing a catalyst loaded thereon, provided upstream of the purification catalyst, the start-up of the purification catalyst is delayed because of the heat capacity of the adsorbent; the amount of the catalyst added to the adsorbent has a limitation; thus, no sufficient purification is possible.

Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 126937/1990 discloses an adsorbent alone and mentions neither heater nor catalytic converter for exhaust gas including CO, hydrocarbon and NO_x.

[Means for Solving the Problems]

An object of the present invention is to solve the above-mentioned problems of the prior art and provide a heater and a catalytic converter.

In order to achieve the above object, the present invention provides a heater comprising (a) a honeycomb structure having a number of passages, (b) an adsorbent mainly composed of zeolite, or an adsorbent-catalyst composition comprising said adsorbent and a catalyst

component loaded thereon, said adsorbent or composition being coated on the honeycomb structure and (c) at least two electrodes for electrification of the honeycomb structure, fixed to the honeycomb structure, in which heater a gas is allowed to flow through the passages in the honeycomb structure and heated.

The present invention further provides a catalytic converter wherein the above heater is provided upstream or downstream of a main monolith catalyst, or between main monolith catalysts.

In the present invention, it is preferable to provide a resistance-adjusting means (e.g., a slit) between the electrodes fixed to the honeycomb structure because it enables the rapid heating of the low-temperature exhaust gas generated during engine start-up.

The zeolite is preferably a high-silica zeolite having a Si/Al ratio of 40 or more, because such a zeolite has higher heat resistance and relaxes the use conditions for catalyst.

The adsorbent-catalyst composition comprising an adsorbent and a catalyst loaded thereon, is preferably a composition comprising (a) a high-silica zeolite having a Si/Al ratio of 40 or more, ion-exchanged with at least one noble metal selected from Pt, Pd, Rh, Ir and Ru and (b) a heat-resistant oxide containing at least one noble metal

selected from Pt, Pd, Rh, Ir and Ru.

The honeycomb structure is preferably obtained by shaping a raw material powder into a honeycomb form, followed by sintering.

[Function]

The present invention resides in a heater comprising (a) a honeycomb structure, (b) an adsorbent composed mainly of zeolite, or an adsorbent-catalyst composition comprising said adsorbent and a catalyst component loaded thereon, said adsorbent or adsorbent-catalyst composition being coated on the honeycomb structure, and (c) electrodes for electrification of the honeycomb structure, fixed to the honeycomb structure, as well as in a catalytic converter comprising said heater and at least one main monolith catalyst.

In most of the conventional heaters of electrical heating type for purification of automobile exhaust gas, comprising a honeycomb structure not coated with any adsorbent or any adsorbent-catalyst composition, for the saving of power consumption, electricity is passed through the heater for several tens of seconds before the start-up of engine to heat the heater; no electricity is passed during the operation of cell motor; thereafter, electricity is passed again to heat the heater.

Meanwhile, in the heater of the present invention,

since an adsorbent or an adsorbent-catalyst composition is coated on a honeycomb structure, no electricity is passed before the start-up of engine; at the start-up of engine driven by cell motor, unburnt hydrocarbon in low-temperature exhaust gas is captured by the adsorbability of zeolite; thereafter, electricity is passed through the heater to heat the heater and simultaneously the hydrocarbon captured by zeolite begins to be desorbed, and the main monolith catalyst and/or the catalyst loaded on the heater, generally arranged downstream of the zeolite adsorbent is momentarily heated, whereby the hydrocarbon is reacted and purified.

Incidentally, during the start-up of engine, the exhaust gas is at a fuel-rich side (an oxide-lean atmosphere); therefore, it is necessary to introduce an oxidizing gas (e.g., secondary air) into the exhaust gas in order to oxidize hydrocarbon or CO.

The zeolite used as an adsorbent in the present invention has no particular restriction with respect to its type, and there are preferably used Y type zeolite, mordenite and commercially available products such as ZSM-5 and ZSM-8 of Mobil and Conteka and Silicalite of UOP. Also, there are preferably used adsorbents obtained by subjecting zeolite such as X type, Y type, mordenite or the like to a dealumination treatment to remove aluminum from the zeolite skeleton and thereby increase the Si/Al ratio. It is

preferable to use a high-silica zeolite having a Si/Al ratio of 40 or more. When the Si/Al ratio is less than 40, the zeolite has insufficient heat resistance and increased hydrophilicity; as a result, it shows high adsorbability for the water contained in exhaust gas, which is not preferable.

In high-silica zeolites, as in the case of well known ordinary zeolite, the minimum unit of the crystal lattices is a crystalline aluminosilicate, and Al_2O_3 and SiO_2 are continuously bonded to each other by oxygen ion. These high-silica zeolites have a Si/Al ratio of about 10 or more, while the Si/Al ratio of ordinary zeolite is 1 to 5. When the Si/Al ratio is more than 1,000, the zeolite has reduced capacity for adsorption and, when a catalyst component is added thereto, only a small amount of noble metal(s) can be introduced into the zeolite by ion exchange because the zeolite has a small number of ion exchange sites; therefore, such a zeolite is not preferable. The high-silica zeolite used in the present invention is preferably a H (proton) type in view of the heat resistance.

In the present invention, it is preferable that the catalyst loaded on the adsorbent composed mainly of zeolite, contain a noble metal such as Pt, Pd, Rh or the like. It is also preferable that a heat-resistant oxide having a high specific surface area be added to the catalyst, in view of excellent light-off performance. A noble metal such as Pt,

Pd, Rh or the like is loaded on the zeolite and/or the heat-resistant oxide. In this case, the noble metal is loaded preferably on the zeolite by ion exchange, in view of the zeolite's heat resistance and selective NO_x removability [the generation of NH₃ (a by-product) is suppressed].

In view of the desired catalyst properties as mentioned above, as the adsorbent-catalyst composition comprising an adsorbent and a catalyst loaded thereon, which is most appropriate for use in the present invention, there can be mentioned a composition comprising (a) a high-silica zeolite having a Si/Al ratio of 40 or more, ion-exchanged with at least one noble metal selected from Pt, Pd, Rh, Ir and Ru and (b) a heat-resistant oxide containing at least one noble metal selected from Pt, Pd, Rh, Ir and Ru.

The component (a) can be obtained by subjecting a high-silica zeolite to ion exchange with at least one noble metal selected from Pt, Pd, Rh, Ir and Ru, in an appropriate aqueous solution. The percentage ion exchange of the noble metal is preferably 10-85%, more preferably 30-85% in order to obtain the above-mentioned desired properties.

The noble metal introduced into the high-silica zeolite by ion exchange is fixed at the exchange sites of the zeolite in high dispersion and can exhibit the catalytic activity effectively, is resistant to vaporization, causes no agglomeration even at high temperatures, and can maintain

a high activity over a long period of time.

The zeolite ion-exchanged with a noble metal can be prepared, for example, as follows.

A high-silica zeolite is immersed in a solution containing 10^{-4} to 10^{-1} mol/l of a cationic metal ion; the system is allowed to stand or stirred or refluxed at the room temperature to 100°C , preferably $80-90^{\circ}\text{C}$ for about 2 hours or more to subject the zeolite to ion exchange with noble metal ion; if necessary, filtration and water washing are repeated to remove metals other than the ion-exchanged noble metal. After the ion exchange, the resulting zeolite is dried ordinarily at $80-150^{\circ}\text{C}$ and further fired in an oxidizing or reducing atmosphere at $300-1,000^{\circ}\text{C}$ for about 1-10 hours, to obtain a zeolite ion-exchanged with a noble metal.

When a rare earth metal oxide (e.g. CeO_2 , La_2O_3) and/or an alkaline earth metal oxide is added to the zeolite, the resulting zeolite has a wider three-way catalytic activity owing to the oxygen storability of the rare earth metal and can find wider applications, and moreover has higher heat resistance owing to the addition of the alkaline earth metal.

As the component (b) which is a heat-resistant oxide, there can be used Al_2O_3 , TiO_2 , ZrO_2 or SiO_2 , or a compound oxide thereof. Addition of a rare earth metal oxide (e.g.

CeO₂, La₂O₃) and/or an alkaline earth metal oxide to the above heat-resistant oxide is preferable because, as mentioned above, the resulting oxide can have a wider three-way catalytic activity and higher heat resistance. The component (b) is formed by allowing the above heat-resistant oxide to load at least one noble metal.

The weight ratio of the component (a) and the component (b) in the adsorbent-catalyst composition of the present invention is preferably the component (a) : the component (b) = 10 : 90 to 85 : 15. When the content of the component (a) is less than 10% by weight, the resulting composition has no selective NO_x removability [the generation of NH₃ (a by-product) is not suppressed]. When the content of the component (a) is more than 85% by weight, the resulting composition has poor light-off performance.

In the adsorbent-catalyst composition of the present invention, the total amount of noble metal loaded is preferably 10-35 g/ft³, more preferably 15-30 g/ft³. When the total amount of noble metal loaded is less than 10 g/ft³, there are problems in light-off performance and durability. When the amount is more than 35 g/ft³, a high cost is incurred. In the conventional catalysts for exhaust gas purification, it has been necessary to load Rh in an amount of at least 5 g/ft³. Meanwhile, in the catalyst of the present invention using a high-silica zeolite having a

Si/Al ratio of 40 or more, Rh loading in an amount of less than 5 g/ft³ can sufficiently perform selective reduction of NO_x to N₂, and further the loading even in an amount of 0-2 g/ft³ can exhibit practically sufficient selectivity when the resulting catalyst is used under relatively mild conditions (e.g. such conditions as the use temperature is low and the content of poisoning material in exhaust gas is low).

The honeycomb structure used in the present invention is preferably produced by shaping raw material powder into a honeycomb form, followed by sintering. In this case, so-called powder metallurgy and extrusion molding are preferably used in view of the simple process and the low cost.

The heater or the catalytic converter used in the present invention is preferably produced in the form of a honeycomb structure (a one-piece structure) using raw material powder, because such a structure generates no telescope phenomenon and enables uniform heating.

In the heater or the honeycomb heater used in the present invention, it is preferable to use a metallic honeycomb structure whose surfaces of partition walls and pores have been coated with a heat-resistant metal oxide such as Al₂O₃, Cr₂O₃ or the like, because the use of such a honeycomb structure has increased heat resistance, oxidation

resistance and corrosion resistance.

The honeycomb structure may be made of any material as long as the material can generate heat when electrified, and may be a metal or a ceramic. However, a metal is preferable as the material for the honeycomb structure, because of the high mechanical strength. Examples of such a metal include stainless steel and those having compositions of Fe-Cr-Al, Fe-Cr, Fe-Al, Fe-Ni, W-Co and Ni-Cr. Among the above materials, Fe-Cr-Al, Fe-Cr and Fe-Al are preferred because of the low cost and high resistances to heat, oxidation and corrosion. A metallic honeycomb structure of foil type may also be employed.

The honeycomb structure employed in the present invention may be porous or non-porous. However, in the case where the honeycomb structure loads thereon a catalyst, an adsorbent composed mainly of zeolite, or an adsorbent-catalyst composition comprising said adsorbent and a catalyst loaded thereon, a porous honeycomb structure is preferred because it has high adhesion to the catalyst, the adsorbent or the adsorbent-catalyst composition and gives rise to substantially no peeling of the catalyst, the adsorbent or the adsorbent-catalyst composition caused by a difference in the thermal expansion between the honeycomb structure and the catalyst, the adsorbent or the adsorbent-catalyst composition.

Next, description is made on an example of the process for producing a honeycomb structure of the present invention, particularly a metallic honeycomb structure.

First, for example, Fe powder, Al powder and Cr powder, or alternatively powder of alloys of these metals are mixed to prepare a raw material metal powder mixture having a desired composition. Subsequently, the raw material metal powder mixture is mixed with an organic binder (e.g. methyl cellulose, polyvinyl alcohol) and water, and the resulting mixture is extrusion-molded to obtain a desired honeycomb form.

When the raw material metal powder mixture is mixed with an organic binder and water, an antioxidant (e.g. oleic acid) is preferably added to the raw material metal powder mixture prior to the addition of water. Alternatively, powder of metals subjected to an anti-oxidation process is preferably employed.

Next, the shaped honeycomb body is fired in a non-oxidizing atmosphere at a temperature ranging between 1,000 and 1,400°C. This firing is carried out in a non-oxidizing atmosphere containing hydrogen, because the organic binder is decomposed and thereby removed with the aid of Fe or the like which acts as a catalyst, and as a result a good sintered body can be obtained.

Firing at a temperature lower than 1,000°C achieves no

sintering. Sintering conducted at a temperature higher than $1,400^{\circ}\text{C}$ gives a deformed sintered body.

Preferably, the surfaces of the partition walls and pores of the thus obtained sintered body are coated with a heat-resistant metal oxide by any of the following methods.

(1) The metallic honeycomb structure (the sintered body) is subjected to a heat-treatment in an oxidizing atmosphere at a temperature ranging between 700 and $1,100^{\circ}\text{C}$.

(2) Al or the like is plated (e.g. vapor plating) on the surfaces of the partition walls and pores of the sintered body, and the resulting sintered body is subjected to a heat-treatment in an oxidizing atmosphere at a temperature ranging between 700 and $1,100^{\circ}\text{C}$.

(3) The sintered body is dipped into a molten metal (e.g. molten Al), and the resulting sintered body is subjected to a heat-treatment in an oxidizing atmosphere at a temperature ranging between 700 and $1,100^{\circ}\text{C}$.

(4) The surfaces of the partition walls and pores of the sintered body are coated with an alumina sol or the like, and the resulting sintered body is subjected to a heat-treatment in an oxidizing atmosphere at a temperature ranging between 700 and $1,100^{\circ}\text{C}$.

The above heat treatment is carried out preferably at a temperature between 900 and $1,100^{\circ}\text{C}$ in view of the heat resistance and oxidation resistance of the resulting

honeycomb structure.

Next, the obtained metallic honeycomb structure is provided, between the electrodes to be described later, with a resistance-adjusting means of any form.

The resistance-adjusting means provided between the electrodes of the honeycomb structure may preferably take, for example, any of the following forms:

- (1) a slit or slits of any length, formed in any direction at any position,
- (2) variation in the length of partition walls in the axial direction of passages,
- (3) variation in the thickness (wall thickness) of partition walls of the honeycomb structure or variation in the cell density of the honeycomb structure, and
- (4) a slit or slits formed in the partition wall (rib) of the honeycomb structure.

The metal honeycomb structure obtained in the manner described above is provided with electrodes, ordinarily on the outer periphery or inside by means of brazing, welding or the like, whereby a heater or a honeycomb heater of the present invention is produced.

Incidentally, the electrodes used herein refer to all types of terminals capable of applying a voltage to the heater, and include a terminal obtained by directly joining the outer periphery of a heater to its casing, an earth,

etc.

The metallic honeycomb structure, when used as a heater, is preferably produced so as to have an overall resistance of 0.001-0.5 Ω .

Whereas the honeycomb structure employed in the present invention may have any form, it is desirable that specifically the cell density is in the range of, for example, 6 to 1,500 cells/in² (0.9-233 cells/cm²) with the wall thickness ranging from 50 to 2,000 μ m.

As stated above, the honeycomb structure employed in the present invention may be porous or non-porous and may have any porosity. However, to achieve sufficient mechanical properties, oxidation resistance and corrosion resistance, the porosity of the metallic honeycomb structure is preferably held between 0 and 50% by volume with the most preferable porosity being less than 25% by volume. In a honeycomb structure having adsorbent or adsorbent-catalyst composition loaded thereon, the porosity is preferably held at 5% or above to ensure strong adhesion between the honeycomb structure and the adsorbent or adsorbent-catalyst composition.

The term "honeycomb structure" used herein refers to an integral body having a large number of passages partitioned by walls. The passages may have any cross-sectional shape (cell shape), for example, a circular, polygonal or

corrugated shape.

The heater of the present invention can be produced by coating, on the honeycomb structure, the above-mentioned adsorbent composed mainly of zeolite or the above-mentioned adsorbent-catalyst composition comprising said adsorbent and a catalyst component loaded thereon. The adsorbent or the adsorbent-catalyst composition is coated on the honeycomb structure in a film thickness of preferably 10-100 μm . When the film thickness is less than 10 μm , the resulting heater has insufficient durability. When the film thickness is more than 100 μm , the heater gives too large a pressure loss.

The coating of the adsorbent or the adsorbent-catalyst composition on the honeycomb structure can generally be carried out, for example, by coating a slurry of the adsorbent or adsorbent-catalyst composition on the honeycomb structure or dipping the honeycomb structure in said slurry.

[Examples]

The present invention is hereinafter described in more detail by way of Examples. However, the present invention is in no way restricted to these Examples.

(Example 1)

Fe powder, Fe-Al powder (Al: 50 wt. %) and Fe-Cr powder

(Cr: 50 wt. %) having average particle sizes of 10, 20 and 22 μm , respectively, were mixed to prepare a mixture having a composition of Fe-22Cr-5Al (% by weight). To the mixture were added an organic binder (methyl cellulose), an antioxidant (oleic acid) and water to prepare a readily moldable body. The body was subjected to extrusion molding to obtain a honeycomb structure consisting of square cells having a rib thickness of 4 mil and passages of 400 cells/in² (cpi²). The honeycomb structure was dried and then fired in H₂ atmosphere at 1,300°C. Thereafter, the honeycomb structure was subjected to a heat treatment in air at 1,000°C. The resulting honeycomb structure had a porosity of 22% by volume and an average pore diameter of 5 μm .

On the above honeycomb structure having an outside diameter of 90 mm and a length of 50 mm was coated, in a thickness of 50 μm , a slurry obtained by mixing 95% by weight of H-ZSM-5 having a Si/Al ratio of 48 with 5% by weight of boehmite as a binder and then adding an appropriate amount of nitric acid. The resulting honeycomb structure was dried and fired to obtain a honeycomb structure coated with an adsorbent composed mainly of zeolite. Then, as shown in Fig. 1, two electrodes 11 were provided on the outer wall 10 of the honeycomb structure. Also, as shown in Fig. 1, six slits 12 having a length of 70

mm were formed in the honeycomb structure in the axial direction of the passages (the slits provided at the two ends had a length of 50 mm) at intervals of seven cells (about 10 mm). A zirconia type heat-resistant inorganic adhesive was filled in the outer peripheral portion 13 of each slit 12 to form an insulating portion. Thus, a heater of electrical heating type was produced.

The thus obtained heater was provided in front (upstream) of a commercially available three-way catalyst as a main monolith catalyst which was loaded on a ceramic honeycomb structure consisting of square cells of 6 mil in rib thickness and 400 cells/in² in passage number, whereby a catalytic converter was produced.

The catalytic converter was evaluated as follows.

That is, in order to examine the performance at engine start-up, the catalytic converter was subjected to Bag 1 test by U.S. FTP, using an automobile of 2,400 cc displacement.

The heater was electrified at 12 V. The electrification was started after 10 seconds from engine start-up and stopped after 40 seconds from the start. During the electrification, control was made so that the gas temperature in the center of the heater became 400°C. Also, secondary air was fed into the catalytic converter at a rate of 200 l/min for 50 seconds after engine start-up.

The results are shown in Table 1.

(Example 2)

The same catalytic converter as in Example 1 was evaluated in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the electrification of the heater was started right after engine cranking. The results are shown in Table 1.

(Comparative Example 1)

A catalytic converter consisting of only the same commercially available three-way catalyst as in Example 1 was evaluated in the same manner as in Example 1 except that no secondary air was fed. The results are shown in Table 1.

(Comparative Example 2)

The same catalytic converter as in Example 1 was evaluated in the same manner as in Example 1 except that no electrification of the heater was conducted. The results are shown in Table 1.

(Example 3)

The zeolite adsorbent of Example 1 was replaced by a zeolite adsorbent-catalyst composition.

The zeolite adsorbent-catalyst composition was prepared as follows.

H-ZSM-5 (a zeolite having a Si/Al ratio of 48) was immersed in an aqueous solution containing 10^{-2} mol/l of cationic platinum complex $[(\text{CNH}_3)_4\text{PtCl}_2]$. The system was refluxed at 90°C for 24 hours to conduct ion exchange. The resulting zeolite was water-washed five times under vacuum filtration, then dried at 100°C for 16 hours, and fired at 550°C for 3 hours to obtain a zeolite ion-exchanged with platinum.

There were mixed 40 parts of commercially available γ - Al_2O_3 (BET specific surface area: $200 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$), 10 parts (in terms of CeO_2) of Cerium acetate and a CeO_2 powder, 50 parts of the above-obtained ion-exchanged zeolite and an appropriate amount of acetic acid, to form a slurry. This slurry was coated on the same honeycomb structure as in Example 1, in a thickness of $50 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$, followed by drying and firing. On the $\gamma\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3\cdot\text{CeO}_2$ of the resulting honeycomb structure were loaded Pt and Rh by impregnation, after which firing was conducted, to finally obtain an adsorbent-catalyst composition composed mainly of zeolite and loading Pt and Rh at a ratio of 19/1 in an amount of 30 g/ft^3 .

Using this adsorbent-catalyst composition, a catalytic converter was produced in the same manner as in Example 1 and evaluated in the same manner as in Example 1. The results are shown in Table 1.

(Example 4)

The same catalytic converter as in Example 3 was evaluated in the same manner as in Example 3 except that the electrification of the heater was started right after engine start-up. The results are shown in Table 1.

(Example 5)

The evaluation of catalytic converter was effected in the same manner as in Example 4 except that the same adsorbent-catalyst composition as in Example 4 was provided downstream of the same commercially available three-way catalyst as in Example 4. The results are shown in Table 1.

(Comparative Example 3)

The same catalytic converter as in Example 3 was evaluated in the same manner as in Example 3 except that no electrification of the heater was conducted. The results are shown in Table 1.

Table 1

	HC (g)	CO (g)	NO (g)
Example 1	1.35 (53)	11.8 (55)	2.01 (90)
Example 2	1.38 (54)	12.0 (56)	2.05 (92)
Comparative Example 1	2.56 (100)	21.5 (100)	2.23 (100)
Comparative Example 2	2.30 (90)	20.4 (95)	2.19 (98)
Example 3	1.02 (40)	1.08 (42)	2.15 (84)
Example 4	0.97 (38)	1.00 (39)	2.07 (81)
Example 5	1.10 (43)	1.10 (43)	2.10 (82)
Comparative Example 3	2.18 (85)	2.23 (87)	2.30 (90)

Each of the figures in parentheses indicates a relative value of each exhaust gas when each value of Comparative Example 1 is taken as 100.

[Advantages and Effects of the Invention]

As stated above, in the present invention, the adsorbability of zeolite and the heat-generatability of heater can greatly improve the purification of exhaust gas components, particularly hydrocarbon and CO, whereby the amounts of these components discharged into the atmosphere can be reduced significantly.

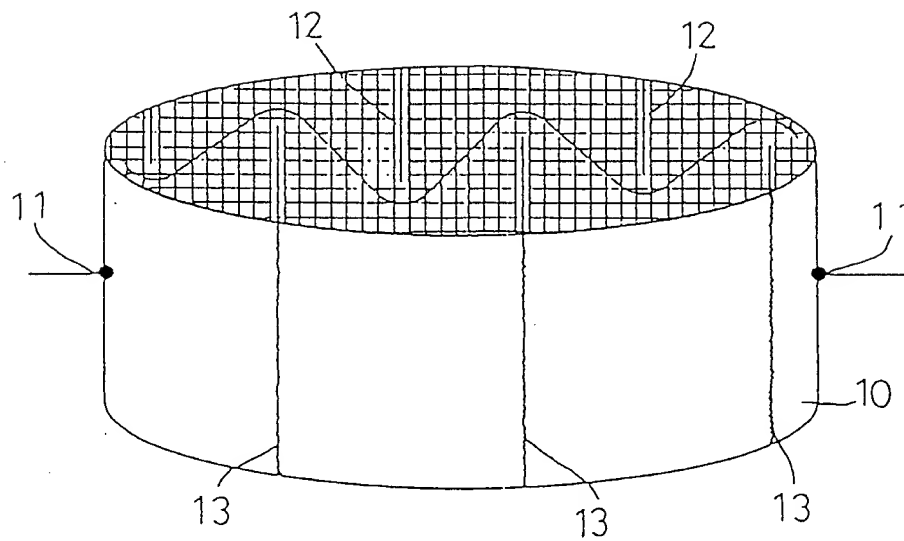
When an adsorbent-catalyst composition composed mainly of zeolite is employed, purifying performance of exhaust gas component furthermore increases as a result of combination of the adsorbability and the catalytic action of zeolite.

4. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG.1 illustrates an example of the heater of the present invention.

10 ... outer wall 11 ... electrodes 12 ... slits
13 ... outer peripheral portion of the slit

FIG. 1



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